

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

LUTHER M.,

Plaintiff,

Case No. C18-5205 TSZ

V.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Deputy
Commissioner of Social Security for Operations,

Defendant.

**ORDER AFFIRMING THE
COMMISSIONER'S FINAL
DECISION AND DISMISSING THE
CASE WITH PREJUDICE**

Plaintiff seeks review of the denial of his application for Supplemental Security Income and Disability Insurance Benefits. Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred by rejecting his testimony, lay witness testimony, and several medical opinions. Dkt. 14. As discussed below, the Court **AFFIRMS** the Commissioner's final decision and **DISMISSES** the case with prejudice.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is currently 56 years old, has a high school education, and has worked as an HVAC installer, sheet metal worker, and a stock clerk. Administrative Record (AR) 71, 1108. Plaintiff had neck fusion surgery in 2002, but continued to work until 2004. AR 578, 106.

Plaintiff first applied for disability benefits in September 2008. AR 1089, 193. He alleges disability as of August 1, 2007. AR 1089. Plaintiff's applications were denied initially.

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1 on reconsideration, and by an ALJ after a hearing in April 2010. AR 1089, 193-96, 100, 200-07.
2 The Appeals Council remanded the case, however. AR 1089, 239-41. Meanwhile, plaintiff had
3 a second neck fusion surgery in August 2011. AR 872-73.

4 After a new ALJ conducted hearings in January and June 2013, the ALJ issued a second
5 unfavorable decision in August 2013, and the Appeals Council denied review. AR 1089, 132,
6 157, 59-72, 1-4. Plaintiff appealed to this court and, while his appeal was pending, filed a new
7 application for Supplemental Security Income in September 2013. AR 1090, 1239. This court,
8 based on the stipulation of the parties, remanded for consideration of new evidence in February
9 2015. AR 1219-20. Plaintiff's 2013 application was denied initially but, on reconsideration in
10 April 2015, plaintiff was determined to be disabled as of September 2013. AR 1090, 1251. The
11 Appeals Council, however, in September 2015, ordered the ALJ to consolidate the applications
12 and issue a new decision. AR 1090, 1223-25.

13 The ALJ conducted hearings in August 2016 and July 2017. AR 1124, 1157. On
14 December 28, 2017, the ALJ issued a decision finding plaintiff disabled beginning December 22,
15 2017, due to a change in age category, but not disabled prior to that date. AR 1089-1111.

16 THE ALJ'S DECISION

17 Utilizing the five-step disability evaluation process,¹ the ALJ found:

18 **Step one:** Plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since the August 2007
19 alleged onset date.

20 **Step two:** Plaintiff has the following severe impairments: cervical spine spondylosis
21 with radiculopathy and without myelopathy, status post C5-6 and C6-7 fusion, status post
22 C3-4 and C4-5 fusion, right shoulder tendonitis, and obesity.

23 ¹ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920.

1 **Step three:** These impairments do not meet or equal the requirements of a listed
2 impairment.²

3 **Residual Functional Capacity:** Plaintiff can perform light work. He can reach
4 overhead (above shoulder level) only occasionally, and below shoulder level frequently.
5 He can occasionally balance, stoop, kneel, and crouch. He cannot crawl or climb. He
6 must avoid even moderate exposure to extreme cold and heat, vibration, and hazards. He
7 cannot drive. He cannot rapidly or repeatedly rotate his head from side to side, as would
8 be necessary to drive; however, he can turn his body and head as necessary to look side to
9 side. He can perform simple, routine tasks and follow short, simple instructions. He can
10 do work that requires little or no judgment and can perform simple duties that can be
11 learned on the job in a short period. He cannot deal with the general public as in a sales
12 position or where the general public is frequently encountered as an essential element of
13 the work process. Incidental superficial contact with the general public is not precluded.

14 **Step four:** Plaintiff cannot perform past relevant work.

15 **Step five:** Prior to December 22, 2017, there were jobs that exist in significant numbers
16 in the national economy that plaintiff could have performed, and thus he was not
17 disabled. On December 22, 2017, applying the age categories non-mechanically and
18 considering the additional adversities in this case, plaintiff's age category changed to an
19 individual of advanced age. There were then no jobs that existed in significant numbers
20 that plaintiff could perform, and thus he became disabled.

21 AR 1093-1110. The Appeals Council did not assume jurisdiction, making the ALJ's decision the
22 Commissioner's final decision. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.984(d), 416.1484(d).

DISCUSSION

23 This Court may set aside the Commissioner's denial of Social Security benefits only if
24 the ALJ's decision is based on legal error or not supported by substantial evidence in the record
25 as a whole. *Trevizo v. Berryhill*, 871 F.3d 664, 674 (9th Cir. 2017). Each of an ALJ's findings
26 must be supported by substantial evidence. *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 721 (9th Cir.
27 1998). "Substantial evidence" is more than a scintilla, less than a preponderance, and is such
28 relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.

29 ² 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P. Appendix 1.
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1 *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 750 (9th
2 Cir. 1989). The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving conflicts in medical
3 testimony, and resolving any other ambiguities that might exist. *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d
4 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 1995). While the Court is required to examine the record as a whole, it may
5 neither reweigh the evidence nor substitute its judgment for that of the Commissioner. *Thomas*
6 *v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2002). When the evidence is susceptible to more than
7 one interpretation, the Commissioner’s interpretation must be upheld if rational. *Burch v.*
8 *Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 680-81 (9th Cir. 2005).

9 **A. Medical Opinions**

10 A treating physician’s opinion is entitled to greater weight than an examining physician’s
11 opinion, and an examining physician’s opinion is entitled to greater weight than a nonexamining
12 physician’s opinion. *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1012 (9th Cir. 2014). An ALJ may only
13 reject the uncontradicted opinion of a treating or examining doctor by giving “clear and
14 convincing” reasons. *Revels v. Berryhill*, 874 F.3d 648, 654 (9th Cir. 2017). Even if a treating
15 or examining doctor’s opinion is contradicted by another doctor’s opinion, an ALJ may only
16 reject it by stating “specific and legitimate” reasons. *Id.* The ALJ can meet this standard by
17 providing “a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence,
18 stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “The ALJ must
19 do more than offer his conclusions. He must set forth his own interpretations and explain why
20 they, rather than the doctors’, are correct.” *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 725.

21 **1. Thomas L. Gritzka, M.D.**

22 Dr. Gritzka, a board certified orthopedic surgeon, examined plaintiff in June 2012 and
23 reviewed his medical records. AR 952-54. In a July 2012 report, he diagnosed plaintiff with
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1 “Status post C5 through C7 anterior cervical discectomy and fusion; status post C3 to C5
2 cervical fusion”; “Diffuse cervical myelomalacia C6 (i.e. softening of the cervical spinal cord
3 with neuronal loss”); and “Diffuse multilevel cervical degenerative spondylosis.” AR 959. Dr.
4 Gritzka opined that, since September 2007, plaintiff has not been able to maintain full-time
5 “sedentary, light or medium work.” AR 959. Dr. Gritzka opined that plaintiff’s complaints of
6 chronic neck pain, sleep disturbances, difficulty grasping, and need to lie down were consistent
7 with objective medical findings. AR 960. Dr. Gritzka opined that plaintiff could not perform
8 light work because of arm and hand weakness, and could not perform sedentary work because
9 either looking down at desktop level or up at a computer screen would be unsustainable. AR
10 959. Dr. Gritzka opined that plaintiff would need to lie down for two or more hours a day and,
11 “on a more probable than not basis,” this has been true since September 2007. AR 960. On a
12 more probable than not basis, since September 2007, if plaintiff had attempted even sedentary
13 work he would have missed three days of work per month. AR 961.

14 The ALJ gave Dr. Gritzka’s opinions “little to no weight” because they were inconsistent
15 with the medical record and plaintiff’s activities, and because Dr. Gritzka relied heavily on
16 plaintiff’s attorney’s representations of the record and “did not make an independent assessment
17 of the facts.” AR 1104-05.

18 **a. Medical Record**

19 Conflict with the medical record can be a specific and legitimate reason to discount a
20 doctor’s opinions. *See Batson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir.
21 2004) (that opinions were “contradicted by other statements and assessments of [claimant’s]
22 medical conditions” and “conflict[ed] with the results of a consultative medical evaluation” were
23 specific and legitimate reasons to discount the opinions).

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1 As the ALJ noted, plaintiff's treating neurosurgeon, Peter G. Brown, M.D., who
2 performed plaintiff's second fusion surgery in August 2011, stated that the December 2011
3 follow-up MRI "looked good...." AR 1048. In January 2012, plaintiff reported he was "doing
4 great" despite some remaining neck stiffness. AR 978. In April 2012, plaintiff was discharged
5 from physical therapy because the goals, improved neck and arm range of motion and reduced
6 pain, had been met. AR 983. Together, this is substantial evidence supporting the ALJ's finding
7 that the medical evidence conflicted with Dr. Gritzka's opinions.³

8 Plaintiff argues that Dr. Gritzka reviewed the evidence, including imaging results and
9 reduced range of cervical motion, and was better qualified to interpret the medical evidence than
10 a layperson such as the ALJ. Dkt. 14 at 8. He points out that Dr. Gritzka found atrophy in the
11 right arm. *See* AR 958. It is undisputed that plaintiff has a reduced range of neck motion, and
12 the ALJ accounted for it in the RFC by limiting his side-to-side movement. *See* AR 1097. The
13 ALJ accounted for some weakness in plaintiff's arms by limiting him to light work. AR 1097.
14 Dr. Gritzka is indeed qualified to interpret imaging data, but it remains the ALJ's responsibility
15 to resolve conflicts in the medical evidence. *See Andrews*, 53 F.3d at 1039.

16 The Court concludes that conflict with the medical record was a specific and legitimate
17 reason to discount Dr. Gritzka's opinions.

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19 _____
20 ³ The ALJ also noted that, in January 2012, plaintiff reported the surgery had reduced the pain in
21 his neck, especially when elevating or extending his arms. AR 943. The ALJ found that this
22 directly contradicted plaintiff's report to Dr. Gritzka that he cannot do "any overhead work...."
23 AR 955, 1104. Dr. Gritzka did not, however, opine that plaintiff was limited in overhead
reaching. *See* AR 959-61. Regardless, the ALJ relied on sufficient other evidence that the
medical evidence contradicted Dr. Gritzka's opinions. *See Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104,
1117 (9th Cir. 2012) (error harmless if "inconsequential to the ultimate disability
determination").

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1 **b. Plaintiff's Activities**

2 Conflict with a claimant's activities may justify rejecting a medical opinion. *Ghanim v.*
3 *Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1162 (9th Cir. 2014). Some of the cited activities did not conflict with
4 Dr. Gritzka's opinions. The ALJ discounted Dr. Gritzka's opinions in part because plaintiff
5 reported doing yard work, raking leaves, and playing with a three-year-old, although these
6 activities increased his neck and shoulder pain. AR 1102 (citing AR 777, 788). Activities that
7 plaintiff had to stop because of his impairments do not contradict Dr. Gritzka's opinions that
8 plaintiff could not *sustain* full-time employment. The ALJ also cited a long list of activities,
9 most relatively minor such as going outside and feeding a cat, but does not explain how these
10 activities contradict Dr. Gritzka's opinions. AR 1102; *see also Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1016
11 ("impairments that would unquestionably preclude work ... will often be consistent with doing
12 more than merely resting in bed all day"). The ALJ also cited "gold prospecting," but plaintiff
13 described that activity as "walk[ing] with his girlfriend to a stream and *she* digs up the stream
14 bottom, sluices it, and gives him the gold." AR 1580 (emphasis added). Being able to walk does
15 not contradict Dr. Gritzka's opinions.

16 However, the ALJ also noted that in 2008 plaintiff reported he could "lift no more than
17 20 lbs," although by 2011 he stated he could only lift five pounds. AR 437, 509. The ability to
18 lift 20 pounds contradicts Dr. Gritzka's opinions that, "[s]ince [plaintiff's] alleged onset date of
19 9/1/07," plaintiff has been unable to perform light work, which involves lifting a maximum of 20
20 pounds, or even sedentary work, with a 10-pound lifting limit. AR 959; *see also* AR 1046
21 (memo to Dr. Gritzka explaining lifting limits for sedentary and light work according to Social
22 Security regulations).

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1 Plaintiff's self-reported ability to lift up to 20 pounds was a specific and legitimate reason
2 to discount Dr. Gritzka's opinions.

3 **c. Attorney Influence**

4 The ALJ concluded that Dr. Gritzka "did not make an independent assessment of the
5 facts" because plaintiff's attorney at the time, Ms. Lyon, provided a "Personal History" and a
6 brief summary of some of the medical evidence to Dr. Gritzka" and asked why he disagreed with
7 plaintiff's treating physician's 2007 and 2008 opinions that plaintiff could perform sedentary or
8 light work. AR 1105.

9 In the absence of "evidence of actual improprieties" an ALJ "may not assume that
10 doctors routinely lie in order to help their patients collect disability benefits." *Lester v. Chater*,
11 81 F.3d 821, 832 (9th Cir. 1995). The Ninth Circuit has further explained:

12 [T]he fact that the examination was conducted at the request of an attorney is
13 relevant where the opinion itself provides grounds for suspicion as to its
14 legitimacy. We have held the source of a referral to be relevant where there is no
15 objective medical basis for the opinion, *Burkhart v. Bowen*, 856 F.2d 1335, 1339
16 (9th Cir. 1988), and where there is evidence of "actual improprieties" on the part
17 of the doctor whose report the ALJ chooses to reject. *Saelee v. Chater*, 94 F.3d
18 520, 523 (9th Cir. 1996) (per curiam).

19 *Nguyen v. Chater*, 100 F.3d 1462, 1464 (9th Cir. 1996). Here, Dr. Gritzka provided extensive
20 medical findings to support his opinions, and neither the ALJ nor the Commissioner point to any
21 evidence of actual improprieties. That Dr. Gritzka received a summary of evidence and specific
22 questions prepared by plaintiff's attorney is not improper. He performed an extensive physical
23 examination and reported the results of multiple objective tests, and there is no evidence that he
altered his findings or opinions to suit plaintiff's attorney. The ALJ cited a case from outside
this circuit in support of his conclusion that Dr. Gritzka "did not make an independent
assessment of the facts." AR 1104. That case simply establishes that an attorney's summary that

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1 was provided to a testifying expert should be made available for purposes of cross-examination.
2 See *Elm Grove Coal Co. v. Dir., O.W.C.P.*, 480 F.3d 278, 303 (4th Cir. 2007) (“attorney-expert
3 communications that explain the lawyer’s concept of the underlying facts, or his view of the
4 opinions expected from [testifying] experts, are not entitled to protection under the work product
5 doctrine”). Here, plaintiff’s attorney’s summary and questions to Dr. Gritzka were made part of
6 the record. See AR 1040-46. Although the attorney wrote “Please explain why you disagree”
7 with the treating physician’s opinion, Dr. Gritzka could easily have responded that, in fact, he
8 agreed. See AR 1044. There is no evidence that Dr. Gritzka abdicated his professional
9 responsibility as a doctor due to the wording of the questions.

10 As in *Nguyen*, Dr. Gritzka’s “credibility is not subject to attack” on the basis of the
11 source of the referral. 100 F.3d at 1465.

12 Although reliance on plaintiff’s attorney was not a valid reason to discount Dr. Gritzka’s
13 opinions, inconsistency with the medical record and with plaintiff’s activities were specific and
14 legitimate reasons. The Court concludes the ALJ did not err by discounting Dr. Gritzka’s
15 opinions.

16 **2. Mark Heilbrunn, M.D.**

17 In March 2015, Dr. Heilbrunn examined plaintiff and reviewed his March 2011 cervical
18 MRI and June 2014 left knee MRI. AR 1583. Dr. Heilbrunn opined that plaintiff could
19 occasionally lift/carry up to 10 pounds with either hand. AR 1587. Left hand grip strength was
20 decreased, and he could not push or pull with it. AR 1588. Plaintiff could occasionally reach
21 below shoulder level and never above shoulder level. *Id.* He could stand/walk three hours a day
22 total, “at least” five minutes at a time. AR 1587.

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1 The ALJ discounted Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions because they relied on plaintiff's
2 discredited reports and were inconsistent with his own findings and other medical evidence. AR
3 1106-07.⁴

4 **a. Reliance on Plaintiff's Reports**

5 An ALJ may discount a doctor's opinions that "are based 'to a large extent' on an
6 applicant's self-reports and not on clinical evidence...." *Ghanim*, 763 F.3d at 1162 (quoting
7 *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2008)). "However, when an opinion is not
8 more heavily based on a patient's self-reports than on clinical observations, there is no
9 evidentiary basis for rejecting the opinion." *Id.* And an ALJ does not provide sufficient reasons
10 for rejecting an examining doctor's opinion by questioning the credibility of the patient's
11 complaints where the doctor does not discredit those complaints and supports the ultimate
12 opinion with her own observations. *Ryan v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 528 F.3d 1194, 1199–
13 1200 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1159 (9th Cir. 2001)).

14 The ALJ discounted Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions because plaintiff had not told him that he
15 used an exercise bike, which he did mention to another doctor. AR 1107, 1580. Also, plaintiff
16 told Dr. Heilbrunn that he "often needs help with dressing" yet he told another doctor that his
17 daily activities include dressing, with no mention of needing help.⁵ AR 1584, 1580. Yet there is
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19 ⁴ The ALJ also discounted Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions because he only examined plaintiff once and
20 reviewed few records. AR 1107. But an ALJ must consider all medical opinions, whether from
treating, examining, or nonexamining medical sources. See SSR 96-6p, 1996 WL 374180 at *1
(S.S.A. July 2, 1996) ("adjudicator will always consider the medical opinions in the case record
together with the rest of the relevant evidence").

21 ⁵ Other supposed inconsistencies the ALJ cited indicate a misreading the record. The ALJ wrote
22 that "the claimant told Dr. Heilbrunn that he does no ... cleaning," but plaintiff actually told Dr.
23 Heilbrunn that he "does a small amount of sweeping and mopping." AR 1107, 1584. The ALJ
wrote that plaintiff told providers that he "felt better after going outdoors and getting exercise"
but the "exercise" was gold prospecting, which only required plaintiff to walk. AR 1107, 1441.

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1 no indication that Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions were based heavily on plaintiff's self-reported
2 activities. Dr. Heilbrunn performed a detailed physical examination, including measuring
3 coordination, strength, reflexes, and range of motion. *See* AR 1585-87. Dr. Heilbrunn
4 specifically stated that his lifting/carrying determination was "measured in the examination...."
5 AR 1587.

6 In July 2014, plaintiff told a treatment provider that he injured himself by stepping into
7 a gopher hole "while mowing the lawn...." AR 1590. This indicates that plaintiff was able to
8 mow a lawn, which requires pushing and/or pulling with the arms. Dr. Heilbrunn opined that
9 plaintiff "would have difficulty using his left hand for pushing and pulling but is able to use the
10 right for this maneuver. The claimant is right-hand dominant." AR 1588. Dr. Heilbrunn's
11 opinions are thus not inconsistent with plaintiff's ability to mow.

12 The ALJ also stated that Dr. Heilbrunn "relied on the claimant's subjective reports," but
13 does not indicate how. AR 1107. The only subjective claim in Dr. Heilbrunn's report is that
14 plaintiff rated "his neck pain, with medication, as '5-6/10.'" AR 1583. There is no dispute that
15 plaintiff experiences neck pain. And there is no indication that Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions, which
16 were based on an extensive physical examination, depended on this self-reported pain level.

17 The Court concludes the ALJ erred by discounting Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions as based
18 more on plaintiff's self-reports than on clinical observations.

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21 Plaintiff told another doctor that his "arm hurts making it difficult to shave" but shaving was not
22 mentioned in Dr. Heilbrunn's report. AR 1580; AR 1107. Plaintiff told the other doctor that he
23 did "yard work" and told Dr. Heilbrunn that he was "able to rake outside for a short period of
time." AR 1107, 1580, 1584. These are not inconsistencies that suffice to discount Dr.
Heilbrunn's opinion.

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1 **b. Inconsistency with Own Findings**

2 Incongruity between a physician's opinions and her own findings is a "specific and
3 legitimate reason for rejecting" the opinions. *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1041.

4 The ALJ found it inconsistent that Dr. Heilbrunn found "decreased dexterous movements
5 and reduced strength in the upper extremities" yet found "normal gait; normal upper extremity
6 sensation; no muscle atrophy and that wrist, hands, fingers, and thumbs were 'normal.'" AR
7 1107 (citations omitted). None of these are obviously contradictory, and no medical opinion in
8 the record suggests that they are. Gait is not directly affected by arm and hand impairments.
9 Sensation and strength are mediated by different neurons (sensory or motor), and impairment of
10 one is not necessarily tied to impairment of the other. Atrophy may not follow weakness if the
11 weak muscles are still being used. Dr. Heilbrunn reported that plaintiff's wrists, hands, fingers,
12 and thumbs were normal in appearance, but tested their functional strength separately. AR 1586.

13 The Court concludes the ALJ erred by discounting Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions based on
14 internal inconsistency.

15 **c. Inconsistency with Other Medical Evidence**

16 Contradiction with other medical records is also a specific and legitimate reason to
17 discount a doctor's opinion. *See Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1195. The ALJ concluded that "the
18 longitudinal evidence suggests fewer restrictions than indicated by Dr. Heilbrunn." AR 1107.
19 One example the ALJ gave was that Dr. Heilbrunn found upper extremity strength of 3/5
20 bilaterally, while plaintiff's treating doctor Adam Burkey, M.D., found 5/5 strength bilaterally in
21 July 2015. AR 1107, 1586, 1547.⁶ A few weeks after plaintiff's August 2011 fusion surgery, his

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23 ⁶ The ALJ also stated that "most other treatment notes show few, if any, findings of significant
weakness or reduced dexterity...." AR 1107. But the notes the ALJ cited do not include
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1 arm strength was already 4+/5. AR 881. By November 2011 it was up to 5/5. AR 970. In
2 addition, Dr. Heilbrunn did not have the benefit of seeing the December 2011 MRI, which
3 plaintiff's treating neurosurgeon said "looked good...." AR 1048. Taken together,
4 inconsistencies with the overall medical record were a sufficiently specific and legitimate reason
5 to discount Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions.

6 Although two of the reasons the ALJ provided were improper, the error was harmless
7 because one proper reason remains. *See Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1115 (error harmless if
8 inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination); *Carmickle v. Comm'r, Soc. Sec.*
9 *Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1163 (9th Cir. 2008) (because valid reasons to discount claimant's
10 testimony remain, inclusion of erroneous reasons was harmless). The Court concludes the ALJ
11 did not err by discounting Dr. Heilbrunn's opinions.

12 **3. Daniel Fredericks, M.D.**

13 In October 2009, based on an examination, Dr. Fredericks opined that plaintiff would
14 have marked, or very significant, limitations on his abilities to stand, walk, lift, handle, and carry,
15 and could only sustain sedentary work. AR 761. The ALJ discounted these opinions because the
16 report did not include objective findings, and the opinions were inconsistent with the overall
17 medical evidence and plaintiff's activities. AR 1106. The only clinical findings were neck pain
18 and a range of motion that is decreased to an unspecified degree. AR 760. The report also states
19 "see chart" but no chart is attached. AR 760. An ALJ need not accept a medical opinion that is
20 "brief, conclusory, and inadequately supported by clinical findings." *Thomas*, 278 F.3d at 957.
21 Because the ALJ provided the specific and legitimate reason that Dr. Fredericks' opinions were
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23 measures of strength or dexterity. *See* AR 1396-1517, 1605, 1693-1757.

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1 brief, conclusory, and unsupported by clinical findings, the Court concludes the ALJ did not err
2 by discounting his opinions.

3 **4. Jeffrey Tan, M.D.**

4 In July 2014, plaintiff's treating physician, Dr. Tan, filled out a Physical Functional
5 Assessment Form. AR 1081-83. He opined that plaintiff could sit for four hours and stand for
6 four hours per day total, and would need to recline or rest for four hours a day. AR 1081. He
7 opined that plaintiff could lift five pounds and carry up to 20 pounds. AR 1081. Plaintiff could
8 reach, handle, or finger only 30 minutes each per day. AR 1081-82. Neck range of motion was
9 decreased. AR 1082. Plaintiff would be off task more than 30% of the time, and would miss
10 three days of work per month. AR 1083.

11 The ALJ gave Dr. Tan's opinions "little weight" because he failed to provide sufficient
12 rationale. AR 1106. The basis for Dr. Tan's opinions was the "Orthopedic Evaluation by
13 Thomas Gritzka, MD dated 7/03/12...." AR 1083. Dr. Tan's own examinations typically
14 recorded only reduced neck range of motion and tenderness, which do not account for his
15 opinions of extreme limitations. *See, e.g.,* AR 1398, 1420-21. Because the ALJ permissibly
16 discounted Dr. Gritzka's opinions, he also permissibly discounted Dr. Tan's opinions that relied
17 on them.

18 The Court concludes the ALJ did not err by discounting Dr. Tan's opinions.

19 **B. Plaintiff's Testimony**

20 Where, as here, an ALJ determines a claimant has presented objective medical evidence
21 establishing underlying impairments that could cause the symptoms alleged, and there is no
22 affirmative evidence of malingering, the ALJ can only discount the claimant's testimony as to
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1 symptom severity by providing “specific, clear, and convincing” reasons that are supported by
2 substantial evidence. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 678.

3 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred by failing to provide reasons to discount his allegation
4 that due to discomfort he could only sleep about 4.5 hours a day, leading to daytime fatigue and
5 sleepiness. Dkt. 14 at 14. Plaintiff cites *Laborin* for the proposition that the ALJ must discredit
6 each allegation separately. Dkt. 14 at 14-15 (citing *Laborin v. Berryhill*, 867 F.3d 1151, 1155
7 (9th Cir. 2017)). *Laborin* provides that “the ALJ must give ‘specific, clear, and convincing
8 reasons for rejecting’ the testimony by identifying ‘which testimony [the ALJ] found not
9 credible’ and explaining ‘which evidence contradicted that testimony.’” *Laborin*, 867 F.3d at
10 1155 (alterations in original) (quoting *Brown-Hunter v. Colvin*, 806 F.3d 487, 489, 494 (9th Cir.
11 2015)). Plaintiff interprets this to mean that the ALJ can only reject an allegation if other
12 evidence contradicts that specific allegation. Dkt. 14 at 15 (“each of the many reasons the ALJ
13 did offer to discredit Plaintiff did so only in general, not in direct contradiction to his sleep
14 claims”). However, once an ALJ has specified which evidence contradicts which testimony, the
15 Ninth Circuit permits the ALJ to make a more general credibility assessment based on the
16 contradiction or any other specific, clear, convincing reason. *See, e.g., Thomas*, 278 F.3d at 960
17 (“the ALJ properly rejected her testimony by … providing a specific, clear and convincing
18 reason [to conclude] that her testimony was generally not credible”); *Light v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*,
19 119 F.3d 789, 792 (9th Cir. 1997) (“An ALJ’s finding that a claimant generally lacked credibility
20 is a permissible basis to reject excess pain testimony.”).⁷ The Court must therefore uphold the
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22 ⁷ In *Laborin*, according to the concurrently filed unpublished disposition, the ALJ approached
23 the claimant’s testimony piecemeal and rejected each symptom based on inconsistencies, and
thus the reviewing court analyzed the ALJ’s decision in a similar piecemeal fashion. *See*
Laborin v. Berryhill, 692 Fed. Appx. 959, 961 (2017). A symptom-by-symptom approach is not
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1 ALJ's credibility determination if he provided a specific, clear and convincing reason supported
2 by substantial evidence. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 678.

3 The ALJ discounted plaintiff's testimony as inconsistent with the medical evidence, his
4 own statements, and his activities. AR 1099, 1101, 1102. Plaintiff does not challenge these
5 reasons. For example, in November 2011, four months after his second fusion surgery, he
6 denied arm weakness and the doctor found full upper extremity strength. AR 970. His own
7 statement, and the medical evidence, thus conflict with his allegations that he cannot lift more
8 than five pounds. AR 509, 538. Plaintiff reported a pain level of three out of ten and a
9 functional level of eight out of ten, conflicting with his allegation that he "can't do anything"
10 because of pain. AR 983, 1604, 169. With regard to sleep concerns, in at least one treatment
11 note plaintiff attributed his poor sleep not to pain but to "financial concerns." AR 785; AR 1100.
12 The inconsistencies cited by the ALJ, including these examples, were a sufficiently specific,
13 clear, and convincing reason to discount plaintiff's testimony, which includes his sleep
14 allegations.

15 The Court concludes the ALJ did not err by discounting plaintiff's testimony.

16 **C. Lay Witness Statement**

17 An ALJ may discount lay witness testimony by giving a germane reason. *Diedrich v.*
18 *Berryhill*, 874 F.3d 634, 640 (9th Cir. 2017).

19 Plaintiff's girlfriend submitted a function report in 2010, stating that plaintiff can only lift
20 five pounds, cannot reach above his shoulders, can only walk one block and sit for ten minutes,
21

22 required, however. *See Light*, 119 F.3d at 793 (reversing and remanding because "the ALJ failed
23 to articulate an acceptable reason either for disbelieving Light's testimony in general or for
discrediting his pain testimony specifically").

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1 and cannot hold things for more than five to ten minutes. AR 478. The ALJ discounted her
2 statement because her allegations, which were generally the same as plaintiff's, were similarly
3 inconsistent with the overall record. AR 1108. Because the reasons to discount plaintiff's
4 testimony were clear and convincing, it follows that they also met the lower standard for
5 germane reasons. *See Valentine v. Comm'r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 574 F.3d 685, 694 (9th Cir. 2009)
6 (“In light of our conclusion that the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for rejecting
7 Valentine’s own subjective complaints, and because Ms. Valentine’s testimony was similar to
8 such complaints, it follows that the ALJ also gave germane reasons for rejecting her
9 testimony.”). The Court concludes the ALJ did not err by discounting plaintiff’s girlfriend’s
10 statement.

CONCLUSION

12 For the foregoing reasons, the Commissioner's final decision is **AFFIRMED** and this
13 case is **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

14 DATED this 7th day of February, 2019.

Thomas S. Balle

Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge

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